ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 6. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855. WHOLE NO. 308.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,
HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.
DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens
HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.
Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.
HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.
Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.
☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.
30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.
CASTINGS,
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.
BOILERS.
Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.
Repairs.
A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*
March 29, 1855.

The Last Call.
IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL
April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!
A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!
THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.
They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.
To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.
Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of
Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!
At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

EXTRA COURT.
IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 23d day of July, proximo. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
June 28th, 1855.

Hardware
WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE CINCINNATI, CUMBERLAND GAP, AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD CONVENTION, HELD AT ASHEVILLE, N. C., ON THE 11TH OF JULY, 1855.

The Delegates appointed for the purpose met in Convention on Wednesday, the 11th July, pursuant to previous notice.

On motion of Gen. James Rogers, of S. C., N. W. Woodfin, Esq., was appointed temporary President of the Convention; Mr. Woodfin having taken the chair, on motion of Col. John McGaughey, of Tenn., Rev. Ira Morey opened the Convention with prayer.

On motion Isaac B. Sawyer and John D. Hyman were appointed Secretaries *pro tem.*

On motion of William Williams the Chairman appointed a committee of two for each State represented in Convention, to report permanent officers of the Convention.

The committee appointed were Dr. M. Cariger, and C. H. Dimmock, of Tennessee; Dr. Columbus Mills, and J. E. Patton, Esq., of North Carolina; Govan Mills, and W. P. McBee, of South Carolina. During the retirement of the above committee, the delegates from the different States represented in the Convention, were reported and their names enrolled as follows:

SOUTH CAROLINA.

T. P. Brockman, W. P. McBee, Gabriel Cannon, B. F. Bates, J. L. Young, G. D. Peak, T. B. Jeter, S. N. Evans, J. V. Trimier, J. M. Gadberry, D. Wallace, Alex. McBee, J. H. Cleavland, M. A. Moore, Jr., A. H. Barr, Wm. T. Morris, J. A. Metts, Jas. McMicken, G. W. Peak, Wm. Walker, Waddy Thompson, Capt. Westfield, J. H. Cannon, M. H. Anderson, B. F. Kilgore, J. M. Cook, W. B. Metts, Jefferson Choice, James Rogers, Andrew Wallace, Wm. Martin, Wm. Patton. C. W. Hardy, Daniel Blake, T. Cannon, W. E. Hardy, Alfred Wallace, Govan Mills, J. A. Moore.

TENNESSEE.

A. E. Smith, L. D. Franklin, Ira Morey, James Brittain, C. H. Dimmock, Edward Sevier, David F. Baker, R. S. Roadman, A. B. Edgar, John McGaughey, J. F. Broyles, Wm. D. Williams, James Jones, N. Blair, C. C. Turner, Jno. C. Turnlee, Daniel Kennedy, David G. Vance, Dr. M. Carriger, John A. Brown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Polk County.—Wm. S. Mills, Columbus Mills, Crowell Kemp, Starke Sims.

Henderson County.—L. S. Gash, Esq., J. Davis, Col. John Baxter, Gen. W. F. Jones, Col. A. Fuller, Col. V. Ripley, J. P. Jordan, Esq., Rev. Wm. Hicks, Dr. W. D. Whitted, Col. John Davis, Capt. James Brittain, Maj. S. Sims, Rev. B. H. Merrimon, M. B. Lance, Capt. H. Johnston, F. Byers, Rev. N. Bowen, Col. J. H. Allen, A. J. Miller.

Buncombe County.—Charles Moore, G. W. Candler, J. R. Jones, Jno. Thrash, R. H. Cannon, A. T. Summey, T. T. Patton, J. H. Murphey, Jno. Burgin, A. Burgin, J. M. Smith, W. W. McDowell, J. F. E. Hardy, W. D. Rankin, M. M. Gaines, Hugh Johnston, Z. B. Vance, B. J. Smith, N. Blackstock, S. Lee, T. G. Massie, A. B. Chunn, J. A. Corpening, Rev. Mr. Burnett, Jno. Reynolds, Dan'l Reynolds, Marcus, Erwin, A. S. Merrimon, I. B. Sawyer, W. Williams, J. E. Patton, J. P. Smith, Wiley Jones, George Alexander, Jesse Stepp, J. M. Alexander, J. B. Whitesides, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, J. D. Hyman, R. B. Vance, D. J. Roberts, Jas. A. Patton, Peter Plemons, Pierce Roberts, T. W. Atkin, W. L. Hilliard, Henry Stevens, and Rev. Jacob Weaver, B. M. Edney.

Yancy county.—David Coleman, and John B. Woodfin.

Burke county.—Col. B. S. Gaither.

Haywood county.—Col. Joseph Cathey.

On motion of Gen. W. F. Jones, of Henderson county, Hon. T. L. Clingman and Leander B. Carmichael were invited to take seats and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

The committee appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention, through their Chairman, Dr. M. Carriger made the following report:

For President—Col. B. S. GAITHER, of North Carolina.

Vice Presidents—James M. Smith, J. M. Alexander, North Carolina; Col. T. P. Brockman, and T. B. Jeter, South Carolina; Daniel Kenedy, Esq., and Maj. L. D. Franklin, of Tennessee.

Secretaries—John D. Hyman and I. B. Sawyer.

Col. B. S. Gaither, President of the Convention, upon taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in a forcible and eloquent speech, in favor of the objects for which the Convention had assembled. At the close of which, on motion of Gen. D. Wallace of S. Carolina, it was resolved that the President appoint a committee of eleven to prepare and report business for the action of the Convention; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute that committee: Gen. Daniel Wallace, Col. T. P. Brockman, Gabriel Cannon, Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina. Maj. John McGaughey, Dr. J. F. Broyles, Gen. A. E. Smith, Dr. M. Carriger, of Tennessee. N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Col. John Baxter, Dr. Columbus Mills, of N. Carolina.

During the absence of the committee, letters were read from various distinguished gentlemen in South Carolina, who had been invited to attend the Convention.

Marcus Erwin, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention appoint a committee of five to ascertain the probable cost of making a survey of a route for a Railroad from Asheville to the different points on the South Carolina line represented in this Convention; and that the committee be requested to report as soon as practicable the probable cost of such a survey, and be further requested to devise the ways and means of raising the amount necessary to defray the expenses of said survey.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose that committee, viz: J. W. Patton, G. D. Peak, Pinckney McBee, J. L. Young, and Charles Dimmock, Esq'rs.

The Convention was addressed by Rev. Ira Morey of Tennessee, and Gen. Gadberry of So. Ca., and Gen. Edney of No. Ca.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, July 12.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Gen. W. F. Jones, William Williams was chosen Secretary of the Convention, in the absence of Mr. Hyman.

Mr. McBee, from the committee of five appointed to ascertain and report the probable cost of survey of a route for a Railroad from Asheville to the different points on the South Carolina line, made the following Report:—

The Committee appointed to ascertain the probable cost of making a survey of a route for a Railroad from Asheville to the different points on the South Carolina line, beg leave to report—That the surveys contemplated will cost from $1000 to $1500;—That the G. and C R. R. Company and the Spartanburg & Union R. R. Company be requested to have surveys made as early as possible from the termini of their respective Rail Road lines to the Western side of the Blue Ridge at Butt Mountain Gap,—that the people of N. Carolina be requested to have surveys made from that point at Butt Mountain to Asheville; That upon an organization of the Company that any amount thus expended in surveys shall be reimbursed in stock in and by such Company as shall be finally organized.

Pending the adoption of the Report, the Convention was addressed by Gen. Thompson and Col. Baxter; when, upon motion of Col. Baxter, the Report was laid upon the table.

Gen. Daniel Wallace, from the Committee of Eleven, appointed to report business for the action of the Convention, made the following Report:—

IN CONVENTION, Asheville, July 12, '55.

The committee of eleven, to whom it was referred to report business for the action of this Convention, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The Convention is understood to be a reunion of the friends of the great scheme of connecting Charleston with Cincinnati, by a Railroad line, projected from the latter place via the valley of the French Broad, Asheville, and Columbia, to Charleston. Soon after this scheme was first announced, a money pressure was experienced by the people of the United States, of unprecedented stringency, and which resulted in embarrassments among all classes of the community to an extent which is without a parallel in our history.—Under this state of things, it was found to be impossible to proceed, and as an unavoidable consequence, and to the great regret of its friends, the scheme was abandoned.

Many years have since passed away, the country has recovered from its embarrassments, experience and knowledge in regard to the projection and construction of Rail Roads, and their powerful effects in developing the resources of the country, mitigating human evil, and advancing the great interests of human society, have rapidly accumulated.

In the mean time, events concurring with the teachings of scientific skill, have established the fact, that the whole scheme is not only practicable at a moderate cost, but that much has already been done towards its complete accomplishment. In proof of this, your committee submit the following facts, which they have derived from the most unquestionable source.

A Railroad has been constructed from Cincinnati, and is now in operation to Lexington, Kentucky, a distance of eighty-eight miles.—From Lexington to the Tennessee line, at Cumberland Gap, a distance of one hundred and twenty-eight miles, a charter has been granted to the Kentucky Union Rail Road Company, and it is confidently believed by those well informed upon the subject, that this section of the line will be constructed, and in successful operation at no distant date. The State of Tennessee has granted a charter to the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad Company, which authorises that company to construct a Railroad from the Kentucky line at Cumberland Gap, (the terminus of the Kentucky Union Railroad) through the State of Tennessee, to the Paint Rock, (which is at the North Carolina line, in the valley of the French Broad,) a distance of eighty-eight miles, with power to unite with any other Railroad between Cincinnati and Charleston. The State of Tennessee, has also granted liberal aid to this company, upon the conditions, that when the first thirty miles of this section shall be graded, the State will deliver her bonds to the company at the rate of ten thousand dollars per mile, and afterwards as each succeeding section of ten miles shall be graded, the State will deliver her Bonds to the company, at the same rate of ten thousand dollars per mile, and so on, at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars for each ten miles of the road, until the whole is finished.

In addition to this, the State of Tennessee, in a spirit of enlightened liberality, has granted to the said company, the further gross sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of building the bridges and Masonry on the line of road. Under this charter, a large individual subscription of stock has been obtained, the company is organized, the charter, secured, and the direction of the company has ordered that the first section of the road be put under contract, and the President of the company assures your committee, that if North and South Carolina will do their part, he will meet them at the Paint Rock with the Locomotive in four years at most.

Your committee are informed that in view of the great interests involved, it is believed that the city of Cincinnati will build the road from Lexington to Cumberland Gap, even should other resources fail, upon receiving reasonable assurances, that by doing so, a Railroad line to Charleston would be guaranteed.

The remaining limits of this chain of Railroads are from Paint Rock via Asheville, to the South Carolina line, a distance by the common roads of eighty miles, and the extension of the South Carolina Roads to the North Carolina line, will then complete the whole line from Cincinnati to Charleston. A charter was granted by the last General Assembly of the legislature of North Carolina to the Greenville and French Broad Railroad company, authorizing the construction of a Railroad through the territory of Western North Carolina, to unite with the Tennessee Roads, at one end, and with the South Carolina Roads at the other, and as this section of the general Railroad line under construction, will necessarily connect with the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad at the Paint Rock, it is in contemplation to build a branch road from Greenville Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to connect with the Greenville and French Broad Road, either at the Paint Rock or at the mouth of Laurel creek, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and as this Road, if constructed, will be a tributary to the main stem of the great Southern line, and will tap the mineral lands of East Tennessee, and render available the inexhaustible resources of that region, the construction of this branch road is an event much to be desired.

As the Charter of the Greenvile & French Broad Rail Road has been made a special subject of reference to your Committee, they have to remark, that they have given careful attention to its provisions, and while they regard the Charter in many respects as a good one, they are constrained to say, the 9th section contains provisions which they cannot bring their minds to approve. In the opinion of the Committee, nevertheless, these objectionable provisions should not by any manner of means discourage the friends of the enterprise; but that on the contrary, the Company should go on and perfect their organization at the earliest possible date, relying, as we think they may with the fullest confidence, that the General Assembly of N. Carolina, whose legislative annals record no act of deliberate or intentional wrong, will in due time so modify the provisions of the 9th section of the Charter that justice and right shall be clearly guaranteed to all concerned.

It appears from the preceding statement of facts that the completion of this great Rail Road system, is now of comparatively easy attainment, and that an end so desirable can be attained only by the concurring action of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina;—that in so far as the legislative authority of these States are concerned, that concurrence is already begun, and the concurrence and joint action of the friends of the enterprise, of the States so deeply interested and which is necessary to success, is alone wanting to perfect it. It behooves the people of each one of these States, therefore, to be in haste to perform their respective parts, with that firmness of purpose which will not brook either failure or delay, that society may no longer be deprived of the benefits of an enterprise so incalculably great.

Your Committee have further to remark, that the section covered by the Charter of the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company, includes the greater part of the mountain region of the whole line. But it is most gratifying to them to be able to state that it has been proved by actual surveys that the Road can be constructed through this great natural barrier, with an easy and practical grade the whole distance, without one foot of tunnelling, without stationary power, or any other extraordinary impediment. In view, nevertheless, of the magnitude of the interests involved, they deem it the true policy to construct a common trunk through the most practicable pass of the mountains, and that the system of Roads on the East side should be made to conform to it.

Your Committee might here dwell upon the great commercial, social, and industrial benefits which society will derive from the completion of this enterprise, but their limits forbid it, and they will upon reflection be apparent to all. They will, therefore, content themselves with the remark, that this line completed, Charleston, on the Atlantic shore, will have steam communication with the whole net work of Rail Roads which spread over the valley of the Mississippi, and extend northwards to the lakes and the extreme northern and eastern boundary of the Union, and thus the visions which have so long peopled our imagination and constituted the foundation of our hopes, will become reality.

Your Committee begs leave to submit the following resolutions—

1. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners named in the Charter of the Greenville and F. Broad Rail Road Company be and they are hereby requested to open Books at an early day for the subscription of stock, in pursuance of the Charter granted by the State of North Carolina, and proceed to organize their Company as soon as the requisite amount of stock is taken.

2. *Resolved*, That abundant evidence has been presented to this Convention of the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from Lexington, Ky., to Charleston, S. C., the only portions of the route about which there could ever have been any doubt, having been accurately surveyed by men eminent for science, and most satisfactory assurances have been given by delegates from all the States represented in this Convention that the public mind is every where alive to the magnitude of this great enterprise, and that adequate funds will be raised to complete it.

3. *Resolved*, That the delegates from each of the States represented in this Convention be appointed a Committee to memorialize their respective legislatures, asking aid in the construction of the Road, with power to add to their number such others as they may deem proper. Respectfully submitted.

D. WALLACE, *Chairman.*

Pending the adoption of the Report of the Committee of Eleven, the Convention was addressed in favor of its adoption by Messrs. McGaughey, Gen. D. Wallace, Gen. Waddy Thompson, Gen. Gadberry, Dr. M. Carriger, Wm. Patton, Esq., Col. J. Baxter, and Gen. James Rogers.

Whereupon the Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Gen. Thompson, amended by Dr. Carriger, it was resolved that when this Convention adjourns it adjourns to meet at Morristown, Tenn., on the 15th day of August next; and at Greenville, S. C., on the 29th day of August next.

On motion of Col. John Baxter, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Asheville News, the Asheville Spectator, the Herald of Truth, and the Carolina Baptist, and that the Tennessee and South Carolina papers be requested to copy.

On motion of Gen. Gadberry, it was resolved to print the proceedings in pamphlet form, and for that purpose private contributions were immediately made.

On motion of Gen. Thompson, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

Upon the adoption of which, Col. B. S. Gaither, President, responded in an appropriate address.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

B. S. GAITHER, *Pres.*

I. B. SAWYER, WM. WILLIAMS, } *Secretaries.*

Written for the Asheville News.

Resignation.

When all we love is forced to die,
And melt away like even;
When all our joys thus pass us by
And fade away forever—
Give us a heart, Almighty One,
To say, Thy holy will be done.

When friends all dear from us are torn,
And laid among the dead;
And on the passing breeze is borne
Our joys forever fled;
Then give us strength to whisper still,
Be done Thy righteous, holy will.

When all our brightest hopes have flown,
And blighted all our joys;
If we in bitterness have sown
The hope which now decoys—
Oh give us hearts to whisper still,
Be done Thy blessed, holy will.

When all the heart holds kind and dear
Is severed from our breast;
When no more our spirits hear
The sad, sweet dream of rest—
While bowing to the chastening rod,
May we say, Thy will be done, O God!

And thus through life, though doomed to see
Our fairest hopes depart,
And passing, leave us not a charm
Or impress on the heart;—
With bended knee upon the sod,
May we cry, Thy will be done, O God!

FLORENCE.

Haywood, June, 1855.

Written for the Asheville News.

Notes of Travel.

MR. EDITOR:—I promised (in my former communication) to give your readers some account of a most interesting visit which I made to Cedar Spring Mute and Blind School. This School is situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., and is under the superintendance of Mr. N. P. Walker. The Blind and Mute Departments are separate. In the Blind School there are seven pupils, and in the Mute twenty-eight. The situation is a most lovely and retired one—just suited in my opinion to such a purpose. "Cedar Spring," some three hundred yards off, is one of the noblest springs I ever saw. The Buildings are neat and commodious, and so far as I could judge, every attention was paid to the welfare of the unfortunate ones who have congregated here, hoping to be released in some measure of their infirmities.

I was most interested in the Blind. To see persons deprived wholly of sight spelling, reading, working problems in Arithmetic—Singing in concert and performing on the Melodeon and Piano, was well calculated to interest. In reading they use raised letters, and distinguish them by pressing upon them with their fingers, and they can read well nigh as fast as ordinary persons ought to do. In figuring they use a frame divided in small squares, in which types are set, and by feeling they can bring them together. I was much interested in a copy of the Bible. It consists of eight volumes, each of them larger than a common Ledger—costing about twenty dollars. And yet from these books only—tho' so costly and ponderous—can the blind learn the truths of the revelation of God to man.

The class sings well—carrying three parts in unison;—and while they sang

"Tho' God has denied us the blessing of sight,"

I felt for once how good God has been to me. The Principal of this Department is blind; and yet is a well informed and sensible man, converses intelligently, has quite a fund of humor, and is enthusiastic upon the subject of Educating the Blind. He plays on the Piano, and it is surprising with what precision he strikes the keys.

Our stay at this interesting place was protracted several hours, and many more could have been most pleasantly spent. This School is in itself worth the trip, and I would say to one and all, call and see it. My description is very meagre I know, but may be I may interest some.

I will not trespass longer this week. In my next I propose to give a short, but to the best of my ability a true, account of the so called and much talked of Petrified Body on Cane Creek.

C.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 19, 1855.

KNOW NOTHING FALSEHOODS!

The charge that Mr. Clingman is a *Roman Catholic*—that he is an *Infidel*—that he is a *Deist*—that he has ever spoken *disrespectfully of the Bible*,—and that he ever *proposed to join the Know Nothings*. Remember, that all these are naked *Know Nothing LIES!!*

THE CONVENTION.

The friends of the French Broad Railroad assembled in Convention at this place on Wednesday of last week. Large delegations were in attendance from all the States immediately interested. Many gentlemen eminent for ability and experience were present, and the sessions were harmonious and pleasant. Every member seemed to be actuated by the single desire to push forward the magnificent enterprise, the visions of which have so long peopled our imagination and constituted the foundation of our hopes. See a full report of the proceedings of the Convention on our outside page.

☞The politicians who have banded themselves together in this country, under the pretence of putting down Catholics and Foreigners, are giving us fresh evidence every day that if there be any purely Catholic party in the country they constitute it. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance give the names of lodge, encampment and division to their local and national organization.—We know of no bodies which assemble and call themselves *Councils* except the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church and the Know Nothings.

Again, the Know Nothings swear their men in on a *cross*—just as the Catholics do; and the reason they assign is, that a Catholic will swear anything on the Bible, and can get absolution for it from the priest—but that he will not swear on the cross.

It is a little strange that these men, who have abused the Romanists for claiming the right to absolve men from their oaths, should in their late National Council have set up this very claim for themselves. Their last resolution declares that henceforward *all* their principles shall be openly avowed; AND THAT EACH MEMBER SHALL BE AT LIBERTY TO MAKE KNOWN THE EXISTENCE OF THE ORDER, AND THE FACT THAT HE HIMSELF IS A MEMBER.—What do the Know Nothings in this District say to this? Were they not sworn to conceal the existence of the order and their connection with it? Has not the National Council given them absolution for that oath? If they regard their oath as binding legally and morally, as they say they do, have they in imitation of Popish practices, constituted a tribunal which can give them absolution for it?—If Catholics are not to be believed because the Priest can absolve them from oaths taken on the Bible, how much less are these men to be trusted who have a human tribunal organized to absolve their souls from oaths taken upon the *Bible and Cross both?*

MORRISTOWN CONVENTION.

We acknowledge the reception of the following invitation to be present at a Railroad Convention to assemble at Morristown, Ten., on the 15th of August. It will afford us sincere pleasure to join our Tennessee friends on that occasion, if it be in our power to do so. We hope our State will be well represented. Let the ball be kept rolling.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., June 23, 1855.

Dear Sir: With pleasure we inform you of the final location of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Rail Road, extending from Cumberland Gap, Ky., to Paintrock, N. C., and the letting of the work will take place in September next. Desirous of having a cordial co-operation and re-union of the friends of the old *Cincinnati & Charleston* Road, we would be pleased to have you with us in a Convention we propose to hold at Morristown on the 15th of August next.

WM. M. COCKE,
A. E. SMITH,
L. D. FRANKLIN,
L. A. GARRETT,
D. WHITESIDE,
D. MORRIS.
Cor. Committee.

☞Extract of a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in Cherokee county, dated July 4: "Clingman is leading the way in this county. Carmichael is scarcely known, except by a few of the Know Nothings.—The first Thursday in August will find Cherokee right side up."

☞Flour of good quality was selling at Spartanburg on the 9th instant at $6 a barrel.

☞We need hardly call the attention of our readers to the address of Mr. Clingman below. It not only in emphatic language warns the community against the artifices and frauds of the Know Nothings, but in its brief sentences it states clearly and most powerfully the objections to the order and its movements. When you have read it, hand it around to your neighbors. And on the morning of the election we trust it will be read or heard by every voter.

To the Freemen of the 8th Congressional District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Notwithstanding the great number of false charges against me, that have already been refuted, I learn that fresh batches are being invented and set afloat from time to time. It is known by my adversaries that I intend to accompany my competitor to his different appointments, and hence, my line of travel being well known, they so shape their operations as to keep it as much as possible out of my power to expose their conduct.—Besides, a large number of speakers, constantly kept in requisition, they have a great many persons seemingly employed to coin or circulate falsehoods.

Their press has sunk below the *lowest depth* hitherto found of scurrilous detraction and calumny. In some instances their falsehoods are huge and palpable, but generally they are too petty, mean, or disgusting to justify a contradiction, and are intended merely to annoy like vermin by their numbers.—Whether those engaged in their manufacture and use are merely following the bent of their own inclinations, or have been specially authorised or directed by their subordinate councils to lie without stint, I know not.—Their Grand Council, recently assembled at Philadelphia, it appears claimed the right, not only to change the nature of the obligation of *oaths already taken* by members, but even to release them in some instances entirely.—They have arrogated to themselves the power to authorise their members to violate the solemn oaths they have *already taken*, and, to use their own language, commit *perjury*, and thus actually practice the dispensing power over *crime*, which they have been charging on the Catholics of the U. States.

Be this as it may, fellow-citizens, you must bear in mind, as I have constantly maintained in my speeches, that the great *moral* principle of the order is *falsehood*, as its great *political* principle is *hostility* to the right of self government now enjoyed by the American people. They are striving to carry out this latter principle by depriving the citizen of the right to vote, in all elections, according to his own judgment, and subjecting him to the control of a set of secret political managers.

This is the direct object of the movement, and indicates its *political* principle. But the *means* by which they seek to carry out this purpose are those of deception, fraud and hypocrisy in all their phases. They are attempting to dethrone TRUTH from her high seat and elevate *falsehood* in her stead. They are striving to overthrow the moral system of the Creator of the Universe, and substitute in its place the policy and practices of Satan, the "*Prince of Darkness and Father of Lies.*"

These, therefore, the two cardinal maxims of the new party, constitute an insuperable objection to it. Even if the measures of governmental policy they profess to have in view, were ever so desirable, their adoption in practice could not atone for the destruction of our present political system and the general corruption of public and private morals. But in fact their programme of measures as proclaimed by themselves has nothing to commend it. Whatever it asserts of truth consists of propositions that no body in this country denies, while those of its doctrines which are peculiar to its party, are false and mischievous in the extreme.

The main object of their association is to secure for themselves the public offices of the country, and they expect to accomplish this by a mean, cowardly, and malignant persecution of classes whom they consider too feeble to defend themselves, and whom they are striving to render odious by appeals to the selfish, bigoted, envious and malicious feelings of our race.

While other political parties have sometimes been accused of aiming at the spoils of office, these people avow it to be their main purpose, may it not be fairly said, their *sole* purpose to secure the public plunder? They do not, however, adopt the open, courageous plan of the highway robber, who faces you in the sunshine, but they practice the covert, secret and cowardly mode of the midnight thief.

They have accused me of abusing them in my speeches. It is not so, fellow-citizens, for though the terms in which I have spoken of them could not with propriety be applied to other parties and associations, yet no form of language, however condemnatory, or illustration, whether drawn from the Scriptures, or history, or the transactions of men, or the habits and qualities of the lower orders of animals, is more than sufficient to characterise and depict fully the objections to their whole system.

Thanks to the intelligence, the love of liberty and manly independence of our citizens, their strength in this District is comparatively feeble. Notwithstanding all their boasting, they are so few in number actually that if left to themselves they will be beaten eight or ten thousand votes.

Their sole chance of success is in getting men outside of their order to vote for their candidate. Have they any grounds to hope for this? Remember, fellow-citizens, that every member of this order of Know Nothings, as well as their candidate, has taken a solemn oath that he will fill all offices of the government with none but members of the order. In other words, they have all sworn that they will keep out of office every man who is not one of their order. They not only intend to exclude foreigners and Roman Catholics, but they have bound themselves by the strongest oaths not to let any man—*native* though he be,—yes, Revolutionary soldier though he also be,—hold any office from that of President down to the lowest station, *unless he should belong to their order.* A veteran bearing on his person the scars of Bunker Hill or King's Mountain, must be excluded from all official station, because he refuses to surrender that liberty for which he fought, and join a petty, secret, oath-bound society, never dreamed of in the earlier and better days of the Republic.

They have sworn that they will keep all of us out of office; then what right have they to ask any of us to vote them in? If on the election day one of these men should come to you, an independent Republican, and ask you to vote for his candidate, say to him that you admire his assurance! you wonder at his impudence! you are amazed at his effrontery! in asking you to vote for his candidate, when he himself as well as his candidate has taken an oath to exclude you from every office under the government of your country, because you have refused to surrender the birth-right of an American citizen.

As they have formed a combination against the rights of their fellow-citizens, and a conspiracy against the public liberty, what right have they to complain if you should in return keep them out of office? Should you hereafter require them to undergo such a probation to show their worthiness, as they propose for others, they have no body to thank for it but themselves. In reply you may say, "they would have it so."

I refer to the leaders and managers who have gotten up or are pressing forward the movement for their own selfish and improper ends. I know that many good men have by artful misrepresentation and even by direct falsehood, been induced to connect themselves with the order. Such men if they have not already left it, will avail themselves of what they regard as a suitable occasion to do so.

Remember gentlemen too that the political issue involved is not confined merely to the present election. They do not simply ask you to reverse your former judgments in my favor—judgments rendered after hearing all that could be said against me by their ablest and most eloquent men, but they require you to surrender up to them your right to fill all offices of the country high and low through all time to come. A thorough canvass of the whole District enables me to give you the assurance, fellow-citizens, that we have arrayed against this order a larger majority than has heretofore ever been united on a political issue.

The practical working of the system alone should have thrown the entire South against it. It has constituted a mask for the great abolition crusade of the North. Under its cover and by felon strokes from its ambuscades, there was cut down many a good and true man, who fearlessly stood in the deadly breach to defend the Constitution, and with it to protect the rights of our section. Fidelity to our generous allies,—honor itself, the moving spirit of brave men, demand atonement. At any rate, shall we leave our friends,—our defenders,—unavenged, and unite with their slayers?

Duty to ourselves, loyalty to the constitution and its cardinal maxims of civil and religious liberty, devotion to a principle higher than all earthly things, alike demand that we shall stand in opposition to this new order.

By repelling and trampling it under foot, fellow citizens, you will vindicate *the great feature* of our Republican system,—you will proclaim your regard for integrity and truth, above all else,—you will protect religion itself from the corrupting embrace of political hypocrisy,—and you will place public and private morals on a still firmer basis.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Asheville, July 13th, 1855.

"THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME!"

Below will be found several short but very significant documents. Freemen may be imposed on and misled, but are certain to get back into the right path, when light and truth break in. There are, we have no doubt, judging from the course of things here, hundreds of voters in the District quietly withdrawing from the secret Order, who will register the evidence at the ballot box. We advise all to come out of such an organization. It is no place for an American freeman.

AVERY'S CREEK, July 16th, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—I hereby request you to announce to the public that I have withdrawn from the Know Nothing party.

J. S. RICE.

HENDERSON COUNTY, July 21, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—Dear Sir: Please state through your paper that I have withdrawn from the order commonly called Know Nothings.

Yours, truly,
L. W. JOHNSON.

HENDERSON COUNTY, July 15th.

Dear Sir—Will you be kind enough to say that I have withdrawn from the Know Nothing organization.

L. M. AKINS.

☞Extract from a letter dated, Jackson county, July 14: "The people in this section are for Clingman, almost unanimously. The dark order has no influence here, and the vote will stand as in former contests."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Spartanburg Express of the 10th instant was dressed in the habiliments of mourning for the loss of one of its talented Editors—E. J. HENRY.—He died in the village of Spartanburg on the 7th instant, of disease of the heart.

A NUT FOR KNOW NOTHINGS TO CRACK.—Which would you prefer to hold office and citizenship in the United States, the descendants of Lafayette, Kosiusko, Pulaski, De Kalb, and others, who fought for American liberty; or the descendants of native born American Tories?

Late accounts from Northern Mexico state that Wild Cat, the cunning, restless and indomitable Seminole Chieftain, whom the U. S. officers found so troublesome a customer in the Florida war, has entered Mexico with his warriors, as the ally of Santa Anna.

Reports from the Salt Lake represent the Mormons in a prosperous state. This people now number 18,000.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S CIRCULAR.

The Know Nothing candidate has issued a circular to the voters of the District, in reply, as he alleges, to Mr. Clingman's address, which may be found in another part of this paper. The document contains nothing worthy of notice, as it is dull and pointless; and we should not have alluded to it at all but for the fact that a false impression is sought to be made as to the *time* Mr. Clingman's circular was printed. Mr. Carmichael does not boldly charge that it is falsely dated, but insinuates it in a round-about way. He says:

"The rapidity with which this document has been circulated, is somewhat remarkable. Although it purports to be issued on the 13th of this month, I am informed it was in the hands of the people of Hendersonville on the evening of the same day, and that it had acquired general circulation in Haywood on the next.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Carmichael is desirous of producing the impression that the document was printed before the 13th, and that there was secrecy and unfairness about it.

We can inform him that "remarkable" as he may consider its circulation, it bears the correct date, Friday, July 13. It was put to press on Friday morning, and some of the first copies issued were handed out indiscriminately to gentlemen of both parties. There was no secrecy about it.

This is a small matter, though Mr. Carmichael evidently thinks otherwise, as he dwells upon it at considerable length. It may be, that accustomed as he is to the secret and dark movements of a Know Nothing Council, he thinks his opponents may be disposed to fight him with his own weapons—on the principle that it is right to "fight the devil with fire." But we assure him that he is mistaken. We shall beat him fairly—openly—before the people. We have no secrets—no caucussing—no Councils meeting with closed doors.

Mr. Clingman has been most shamefully traduced, and as he was unable to see the people in person to correct the many falsehoods that have been circulated against him, he availed himself of the only means by which he could speak to the people before the election.

In conclusion, we ask the freemen of the District to read the two documents—compare their strength and arguments—weigh them impartially, and then vote for the man you believe best able to preserve your rights and advance your interests.

WHO IS RIGHT?

"I OWE NO ALLEGIANCE TO ANY MAN OR SET OF MEN ON EARTH, SAVE ONLY TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND, SO FAR AS SHE HAS PARTED WITH HER SOVEREIGNTY, TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE CHARGE THAT CATHOLICS OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE POPE, IS WHOLLY FALSE."

So spoke Judge Gaston in his speech in the Convention of 1835.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner, says the Raleigh Standard, and the other crusaders in this "second reformation," believe otherwise.—Such declarations are made, say they, to deceive the people; and although the Catholics may swear it, they still believe it not.

The purity of the character of William Gaston, as a Christian, patriot and statesman, cannot suffer much from the senseless diatribes of "small potato" politicians. His name will be revered in North Carolina by men of all creeds and all political parties as a cherished birthright, while the speeches of some would-be-statesmen, will be remembered only for a time, and that with pity and disgust.

Read the speeches delivered in the Convention of 1835 on this same question—the exclusion of Catholics from office—made by North Carolina Protestants, men *almost* as patriotic as Mr. Rayner, and judge for yourselves, *who is right.*

CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—A meeting was held in Lincolnton on the 20th ult., (says the Charlotte Democrat,) at which it was determined to take all the stock necessary to secure the Charter from Charlotte to Rutherfordton—and another meeting was called at Shelby, on the 14th of July, to organize the Company, employ a competent Engineer to make the survey and do whatever may be necessary in the premises. The fate of this enterprise is decided, and the Road will be built. A great deal of energy and liberality has been manifested all along the line.

The salary of the Governor of Rhode Island has recently been raised from $400 to $1000 per annum, and that of the mayor of Boston reduced from $4000 to $3000.

General Wilson, of Massachusetts, whose conscience is sorely troubled on the question of slavery, makes his living by selling brogans to Southern slaves.

Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, has arrived at Washington city, bringing with him two important treaties.

A disease called charborn is killing the cattle in large numbers in the vicinity of Matagorda, Texas, and the flesh of such animals as die of it is decidedly poisonous. The same disease was equally destructive about Bayou Sara in 1836. It is stated that no cure has yet been found for it.

PLAN OF THE OPPOSITION.

We call the attention of the voters of the District most emphatically to the scheme of the Know Nothings, as disclosed in the letters below, which come from highly respectable men. What they say is fully confirmed by information of similar import from various quarters. Freemen! be awake, and trample under foot the falsehoods of the secret order.

WILKES COUNTY, 4th July, '55.

Mr. Editor:—I wrote to you some time since, relating to the manner in which the present canvass is being conducted in this District. I now write for the purpose of giving you and your readers some information obtained from members of the Know Nothing order, as to the manner they intend to carry out their secret and midnight designs. They will on the day of election simultaneously make all manner of charges and falsehoods against Clingman, in order to lead the people astray; and will concoct their assertions to fit the prejudices of every neighborhood in the District. I have this information from withdrawn Know Nothings, and communicate it to you for the purpose of warning Clingman's friends to be on the look out at *every precinct* in the District.

"Old Wilkes" will do better for Clingman than she did two years ago.

In haste, yours, &c.
"SOME SAM."

WILKES COUNTY, July, 1855.

Dear Sir: After my best respects, I wish to inform you that there are falsehoods in circulation against Mr. Clingman, in this section. One is, that his opponent has received six letters from Washington, that Mr. Clingman offered to join the Know Nothings of that city, and they would not receive him.—The second is, that Mr. Clingman voted for a law to give foreigners a homestead, and to exclude native-born citizens. Another, is that he is a Roman Catholic; and many other lies, which none but a John Adams-Alien-and Sedition-Law Federalist would stoop to. I am an humble farmer, and would not wish my name to be made public, unless it should become necessary; but I cannot bear to hear a man thus villainously slandered whose course I have closely watched, and who has been faithful in every respect.

I think my creek will do well for Clingman. Out of twenty five votes, I think Carmichael will get only three.

A Whig Statesman on Know Nothingism.

Some weeks since we published a short extract from the letter of Ex-Gov. James C. Jones of Tennessee, on Know Nothingism.—We have concluded, as we have a little more space this week, to give the concluding portion of his letter. We ask honest whigs who have been entrapped into the order of Know Nothings to remember that these words of warning fall from one who occupies a high place among the distinguished men of the Nation and of the Whig party—the man who twice beat James K. Polk for the office of Governor of Tennessee—the man who, above all others, has been able to rally the Whig masses to his standard.

"With a majority of the next Congress in the House of Representatives known to be hostile to our rights and interests, no question of preparation to meet this emergency is made; no question of fitness of applicants for public places suited to the occasion is made; the great question is whether you are for or against Sam.

Well, Sam may be, and doubtless is, a very clever fellow, but if you look to your Northern Sams, whigs or democrats, (I speak of them as a party) to save you from this storm, you are trusting to a shelter that will not shield you from the tempest when it comes.

A Senator (Mr. Wilson) from Massachusetts, addressing an audience in New York makes proclamation to all Whigs, Democrats and Know Nothings. What says this U. S. Senator, once a Whig, now a Know Nothing? He said to them: "Resolve to write on your door posts, proclaim it at the rising of the sun and at the going down of the same—and in the broad light of noon—the day when any party in America, be that party Whig, Democratic or American, lifts its finger to crush the anti-slavery sentiment, or proscribe anti-slavery men, it surely shall begin to die.

In the same speech he notifies the South that they—the abolitionists of the North—have the power and mean to exercise it. First, they intend to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Second, to abolish slavery in all the Territories of the United States.—Third, a repeal of the act of 1807, protecting the slave trade. Fourth, an unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law. Fifth, Kansas shall never enter this Union as a slave State. Finally, they intend to wipe out of the Constitution and statute books every law which makes any distinction on account of color.

Is there a depth of infamy beyond this?—Can impudence, ignorance, or fanaticism go beyond this? It seems to me his cup of self-degradation must be full.

All distinctions on account of color are to be abolished—honors and offices, political, personal and social, are to be accorded alike to all. A COLORED President, Chief Justice, Foreign Ministers, Heads of Departments, and Senators! Is not the public sense shocked at such impudence? With such sentiments as these proclaimed from such a source, is it not strange that not one feeling of loathing or alarm seems to be awakened in all the South? Such apathy portends no good to the South. When the eager race of personal promotion is run, we may awake, when it is too late, to avert the danger that impends us now. When these threatened evils shall come upon us, as soon they must and will, (unless arrested by bold, timely, and energetic efforts) let not the people of Tennessee say they are not warned.

"——Shake not thy gory locks at me—
Thou can'st not say I did it."

Your friend and servant,
JAMES C. JONES.

Mysteries of the Dark-Lanterns.

We copy to-day, from the Richmond Enquirer, a full exposure of the secrets and mysteries of Know Nothingism, embracing the Constitution of the National Council, with the three degrees, the grips, signs, and passwords; and also the Constitution of the North Carolina State Council, its mode of operation and principles, and the names of its officers. *The document is no doubt genuine.* Its authenticity will not be denied. It is, moreover, the fullest and most important exposure yet made of the principles and workings of this nefarious, midnight, anti-Constitutional, and anti-American organization. All the signs, grips, and passwords are given; and this has not been heretofore done.

It may be stated, as a significant fact, that the officers of the North Carolina Council are *Whigs.* We do not know the politics of the Vice President, Mr. Matthews, but presume he is a Whig; and if so, *all* the officers are Whigs.

We call the particular attention of the people of North Carolina to the "Constitution of the North Carolina State Council." They will see, after an examination of this instrument, with what art and skill the plot for controlling them and their affairs has been laid. The State Council, *meeting in the night and with closed doors*, has taken charge of the election of United States' Senators, Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, *Superintendent of Common Schools*, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General and Solicitors, and all other offices to be filled by the General Assemby; and members of the Legislature, who are Know Nothings, are bound to vote for the nominees of the State Council, *without reference to the will or the wishes of their constituents*, under penalty of being "dealt with" as the Council may determine. This great "JACOBIN CLUB"—its members unknown, unless they choose to reveal who they are, and appointed, not by the people, but by midnight subordinate factions, called Councils, *is to issue its decrees to the Legislature of the State;* and its will, like that of the Jacobin Clubs of Paris, during the reign of terror and of blood, is to be supreme and final, not only against all parties, *but against the people themselves!*—This Jacobin plot, it will be observed, includes not only the political officers, *but it would drag the Courts of Justice and the office of Superintendent of Common Schools* down into the arena of partizan strife; it would taint not only the streams of Justice between man and man, but it has even dared to attempt an infusion of its poison of bigotry, intolerance, and all uncharitableness into the pure fountains of learning, flowing out through State munificence for the benefit of the State's hope, the boys and girls now and hereafter to be instructed in our Common Schools! Calling the pulpit to its aid—for it appears they have a Chaplain!—this wicked and Heaven-defying Order would doom men to degradation and perpetual inferiority, simply because they "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences"; and then taking the world in the other hand, it grasps at all places of honor, profit and trust in the State, subjecting those of the unfortunates who have joined them, and who refuse to be bound by their decrees, to be "published as perjurers and traitors, unworthy the notice or regard of good men!"—nay more than this—those honest men who are seduced into the Order, as well as the dishonest, who go in with the view of obtaining offices and spoils, are required to take a solemn oath, before persons not legally authorized to administer the same, thus desecrating the Holy Gospels and the cross of the Son of God, who died for their redemption; and if not true to this oath, thus taken, and which cannot in the nature of the case be binding, *they are to be posted as perjurers, and persecuted socially and in all business relations*, with a purpose and a vengeance utterly disgraceful to a civilized and Christian people.

It cannot be possible that the people of the State will sustain such an Order. The day for deciding upon it is near at hand. We appeal to you, fellow-citizens, to examine the whole subject more thoroughly, if possible, than ever—*to look to your liberties*, thus in peril of being swallowed up by this midnight, grasping, irresponsible, anti-American faction; and to go to the polls and vote and work with a spirit and purpose worthy of the great interests committed by our forefathers to your hands. Bear in mind that the election of President may devolve upon the next House of Representatives; AND THAT IF A MAJORITY OF KNOW NOTHINGS SHOULD BE CHOSEN TO THE HOUSE FROM THIS STATE, THEY WILL BE BOUND BY THEIR OATHS TO VOTE, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE WILL OR THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, FOR THE NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT, ABOLITIONIST THOUGH HE MAY BE, OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL. We beg you to remember this—tell the people of it everywhere, and act accordingly.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE PROSPECT IN LOUISIANA.—The death-knell of Know-Nothingism in Louisiana has already been sounded, and all our private accounts agree in stating that there will be a speedy and general disbanding of the order throughout the State. A correspondent at New Orleans, under date of June 24, writes:

"The probability is strong that the Know Nothings will disband in this State. Their doctrines on the question of Catholicism are bitterly denounced. In this city below Canal street there will not be a corporal's guard of Know Nothings in one month from to-day. The Democratic State ticket is powerful, and we intend to start our best men for city officers. Set us down all right."

☞The Louisville Courier has information from all sections of the State, to the effect that there is every reasonable prospect of a harvest unparalleled in the history of Kentucky. Every species of grain has grown with the greatest luxuriance. The orchards are bowed down with their fruitful loads.—Hemp promises to be a fine yield, and the tobacco will be far better than last year.

Lordville, June 29, 1855.

The suspension turnpike bridge built across the Delaware river, at Equinunk, on the line of the Erie railroad, fell this evening. Ten men were engaged on the bridge at the time, six of whom were seriously injured.

The happiness of heaven is the constant keeping of the Sabbath. Heaven is called a Sabbath, to make those who love Sabbaths long for Heaven, and those who long for Sabbaths love Heaven.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Allies Repulsed by the Russians in an Attack on Sebastopol.—Four Thousand English Killed.

The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be exaggerated. The following is official information:

"Lord Palmerston regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff towers at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties for some days."

The Paris "Moniteur" announces that the government has received two dispatches from Gen. Pelissier—the first, dated the 17th, informs of operations concerted between the General and his Allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoisance towards Aitodar, Gen. Bosquent occupying the Tchernava. The next day, at day break, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff tower. The second dispatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and had gained a footing in the Malakoff tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement.

Private accounts published in the London Standard says the loss of the British officers in killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are General Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of 4,000.

The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops.—There is reason to believe that the loss has been very great. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him.—He is reported to have recently replied that when any thing occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as a telegraphic operator.

All the camps are healthy, excepting that at Balaklava, where cholera prevails.

PRETTY SHARP. Jokes at lawyers' expense are becoming almost as numerous as lawsuits at clients' expense. The following is not bad:

"Mr. Witness, you stated that my client manifested great astonishment when you told him the facts just stated. Now, how did he manifest astonishment?"

"He looked astonished."

"But what were the indications of astonishment, sir? You seem to be a very smart witness, and ought to be able to tell me this."

"Oh, I merely judged of his feelings by his general appearance."

"That won't answer, sir. If you can't describe the appearance of my client, when astonished, in order to give the jury an idea of it, suppose you *look astonished* once yourself!"

"That I will do, if you will show me something astonishing."

"Well, now, my sharp fellow, what would astonish such an astonishing witness as yourself, hey?"

"Why, if you want to paralyze me with astonishment, just show me an *honest lawyer!*"

"Th—the wi—witness can take his seat."

THE LOUISIANA KNOW NOTHINGS.

New Orleans, July 8.

The Louisiana State Know Nothing Council have wholly repudiated the Catholic test of the Philadelphia platform, and will receive into the Order all American born Catholics.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.

New Orleans, July 9, 1855.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Banner, with 1000 bales of Cotton, has been consumed by fire below Baton Rouge. Eight lives were lost.

There were 160 deaths in this city last week, including 32 from Yellow Fever, and 19 from Cholera.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A FAMILY.

Providence, July 13.

Last night a keg of powder was placed under a bed in the house of John Tucker, near this city, and was exploded by a train leading outside. The house was destroyed, but Tucker and his family miraculously escaped.

TIMELY WARNING.

A man was sent to the Penitentiary in Arkansas for counterfeiting, who confessed that his first step in crime was cheating a publisher out of a year's subscription. It is a dreadful thing to defraud the printer of his honest earnings, and persons who transgress in this respect seldom prosper in this world, and heap red hot coals upon their heads in that which lies beyond. Delinquents about to emigrate will take note!!!—*Exchange.*

VIRGINIA GOLD.—A lump of pure gold of great fineness, was recently taken from the State Hill mine, in Louisa county, Virginia, and on Monday last was forwarded to the U. States Mint at Philadelphia. It is said to be worth $1,000.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington Tuesday, for the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, whither it seems to be understood his physicians advise him to repair.

Major Joseph Wade Hampton, late editor and proprietor of the Texas State Gazette, and formerly editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Jeffersonian, died at his residence in Austin, Texas, on the 14th ultimo.

A lady separating from her husband, changed her religion, being determined, she said, to avoid his company in this world and the next.

Terrible Array.

We have often been amused, says the Carolinian, at the vehemence of the Know Nothing orators and presses, in painting the terrible influence the native American has to dread from foreigners and Catholics. That the northern Atlantic cities have, through their corrupt politicians, cause to complain frequently of frauds practiced at the ballot-box, by ignorant and uninformed immigrants, unwittingly committed by them, however we do not doubt; but that the South has anything to apprehend from such a cause, is preposterous. Were the present naturalization law properly enforced, there would be no need of such a complaint.

Figures—census figures—on this point clearly demonstrate that the Southern States have little to fear, and that Southern Know Nothings, even were one-half of the population members of the Order, would have but an insignificant enemy to contend with.—Here are the figures:

	Foreign.	Native.	R. Cath.
Alabama	7,498	426,511	5,200
Arkansas	1,462	163,189	1,600
Florida	2,740	47,203	1,850
Georgia	6,452	521,572	4,250
Kentucky	31,401	761,413	24,240
Louisiana	67,308	255,491	37,780
Maryland	51,011	417,943	37,100
Mississippi	4,782	295,718	3,250
Missouri	76,570	572,004	33,950
North Carolina	2,568	552,028	1,400
South Carolina	8,508	274,563	6,030
Tennessee	5,638	756,836	1,400
Texas	17,620	154,034	6,760
Virginia	22,953	894,800	7,940
	306,514	5,993,308	172,730

What Know Nothingism has Done.

1. Every Congressman elected by the K. Nothings is pledged to repeal the Nebraska Bill and to modify or repeal the Fugitive Slave law.

2. The nine United States Senators elected so far by Know Nothing legislatures are avowedly uncomprising abolitionists.

3. Every governor elected in the free States by the Know Nothings is an abolitionist.

4. The negroes of the North vote to a man with the Know Nothings, and have been repeatedly complimented for their patriotism in thus voting by the Know Nothing organs.

5. The Know Nothing legislature of Massachusetts has removed Judge Loring from office for having returned the fugitive slave Burns to his lawful master in accordance with the requisites of the laws of the U. States.

6. The grand councils of the Know Nothings in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, have passed strong anti-slavery resolutions.

7. The Know Nothing legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law admitting negros to the public schools.

8. The Know Nothing House of Representatives of Congress is thoroughly abolitionist in tendencies and character.

9. It has instigated riots, broils, and bloodshed—divided ministers and their flocks—alienated members of the same community, church, and household—weakened morality—excited and brought into action some of the worst passions of the human heart, and destroyed confidence between man and man.

These are some of the fruits of this Upas tree. Behold them!

A Tragedy in the Crimea.

A sad tragedy occurred on the 21st at the entrance to the Karabelnaia ravine. A body of French troops were marching down to furnish the usual relief to the picket in the ravine. The relief was composed of part of the 2d battalion of the 25th regiment of the line. On the way, Lieut. Driant, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier who being partly intoxicated was marching very irregularly and giving expression to angry sentiments in a loud voice. Scarcely had the reprimand been given when the man replied, "Lieutenant you've punished me often enough; you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired and shot him through the body.

The unfortunate officer, a man of powerful frame, and said to be popular in the regiment, at once fell. He was carried to one of the English hospitals near at hand, and died immediately after his arrival. The murderer was secured without delay, and was being taken back, under escort, to the headquarters of his regiment, when a general murmur arose from the men for his instant punishment. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. About 200 yards down the ravine and at a slight elevation above it on the side of Frenchman's hill, a small heap of stones was observed with a clear space before it.

To this the unhappy culprit was brought, while on either side the battalion was drawn up in companies, and here he received the fire of twelve muskets from a party placed on the opposite side of the ravine. He fell forward pierced by eight bullets, and after a short address from the General, the regiment proceeded on its way. Half an hour elapsed between the perpetration of the crime and the execution of the criminal. The soldier had become sober immediately after committing the murder. He had seen 16 years' service, and was spoken of as a brave and able man. He had lately received a slight punishment for some irregularity of conduct, by no means such as to form a motive for his crime, and this tragic episode in the history of the siege, involving the sudden destruction of two valuable lives, must be regarded as one more among the many examples of the fatal effects of drunkenness.

A California paper, speaking of the first tide of emigration to California, says:

"The country was settled by men, mostly by young men, at all events by men without families. Nearly every one here can remember the time when a woman was a curiosity."

Can any body remember the time when a woman was not a curiosity?—*Punch.*

PRAISING GOD BY STEAM.—A Boston paper thus speaks: "The bellows of the great organ in Tremont Temple, Boston, are worked by steam. So we Yankees are going to be relieved of the work of praising God. We have not even to turn a crank to grind out our praise, but invoke the aid of steam power."

[FROM THE LONDON TIMES.]

Prophetic Destruction of Russia.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming addressed a very full audience on this interesting subject on Tuesday, the 29th ult. in Haiken street, Belgrave Square, London.

The lecturer began by observing he had no desire to fit predictions in the Scripture to any present and passing events, however stirring. He desired impartially to ascertain whether anything was said in Scripture in relation to the Muscovite Empire and its future, and to explain such references as he might discover fairly and without fear. It might be a contribution of some light to those awful subjects on which all parties felt so deeply, and most parties foresee so little. Our duty, he had no doubt, was to meet and repel, if able, the colossal power which for years had been making preparation to overshadow and enslave Europe. Whether we or Russia should eventually succeed, might, perhaps, be inferred from prophecy more clearly than seems probable to those who have not studied the subject. The chapter from which he drew his views was the 38th of Ezekiel. He would first identify the names in that chapter as the names of nations destined to play a momentous part in the last days. The names of the nations therein given that were to form themselves into a confederacy in the last times were Gog, Magog, Meshech, Tubal, Gomar, Togannah and Tarshish.

He referred to the first map of the ancient world in Bagster's Polyglot Bible, as a very fair picture of the distribution of these races. He showed the descendants of Gog and Magog as inhabiting the east and northeast of the Euxine, on the Don, the Dnieper, and the Caucasus. Josephus says, "The Scythians were called Magog by the Greeks." Caucasus is Gog-chasan, i. e. Gog's fort. Meschech is settled amid the Moshie Mountains, east of the Black Sea. The river Araxes is Rosh in Arabic, and the people on its banks were first called Rosh. Rosh was the Russian. Tubal was the origin of Toblosk; Moshock was the source of Muscovy. It is the Prince of Hosh, Moshock and Tubal who is to head the last confederacy. Gomer first settled in Asia Minor, spread into the Crimea formerly Cimmera—a word originating in Gomer, then extended into Germany or Gormerland. These are to be united in pre-occupying Palestine, now a portion of the Sultan's dominion, and preventing the predicted return of the Jews.

From the express prediction in Ezekiel, xxxviii. he gathered that this confederacy, of which the Prince of Rosh, Tubal and Meshech was the leader (*i. e.* the Czar,) had now began its career. From one part of the chapter he gathered it would be arrested in its course for a little by a quiet, supposed by us to be a peace; but only, to accumulate again as a gigantic avalanche, driven by irresistible force towards Palestine. Gomer, or Germany would unite with Russia, and swell its bulk and add to its impetus. But he showed, after, Chamberlain, that "Tarshish, and its lions, described as a commercial, warlike nation, having ships, and wealth, and traffic with the East, which was to oppose and meet the Prince of Rosch with great power, was in all probability the type and symbol of Great Britain."

The lecturer quoted from Bishops Lowth and Horsley, and showed that these great divines concurred in this. From all these and many other grounds he came to the conclusion that Russia would sooner or later possess the Mediterranean, seize Palestine, and on its plains, in the language of the prophets finally perish amid the judgments of Heaven. He saw in our country's present course—were only what should be our whole available resources pitched and pointed against Russia, with all our energy—the line of duty and destination also, and therefore our immunity, as a nation, amid the desolations, soon to sweep broad Europe. While precepts alone were to regulate our conduct, it was nevertheless cheering to see it indicated and approved in the page of prophecy. He did not dogmatise on unfilled prophecy, still less dare to predict. All he sought to do was to ascertain if the scripture had spoken on the subject, and what it had said. It is clear that statesmen are at their wits' end; the nation is perplexed; no solution of existing compli cations are given by any one. The student of prophecy may breathe a fresh air; live on a loftier level, and bring down from the sacred oracles lights of no transient or misguiding tendency. He did not on so difficult a subject give forth dogmatical judgements, or denounce those who differ from him. He left what he had submitted as data for others to entertain, and arrive at or reject his conclusions.

LAMENT OF A KNOW NOTHING.—The following is the concluding paragraph in a letter from a repentant Know Nothing. Truly he hath been badly diseased, and deviseth a desperate remedy:

"And now what is to become of *me!* I who have run through all parties beginning with old Federalism as long ago as 1810! No party wants me now. (You don't think the Democrats would take me, do you?) Well, I will tell you the conclusions at which I have arrived. First of all I mean to go to bed and lie in bed a whole day. Then I'll have my head shaved as smooth as an ivory ball, and after this I'll be sick, alarmingly sick, for a period of ninety days. I'll have the small-pox, the measles, the whooping cough, and a smart touch of neuralgia, and if all these don't render me proof against the contagion of Know Nothingism a second time, I'll ask admission to some house of reformation for chronic offenders.

"This from yours in the bonds of iniquity."

SIXTY FEET OF DAUGHTERS.—In the Half Century Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Brace, of Newington, Conn., we find a fact respecting the Edwards family, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere stated. Speaking of Mr. Backus, one of his predecessors, he says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, all of whom are said to have been six feet tall—making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind—children of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor.' That man who had sixty feet of daughters, and besides them one son who had more than sixty feet of intellect, must, according to the Psalmist's view of things, have been a happy man.

A beautiful thought, this, which we find in one of our exchanges: "If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man it is the man, who has brought that bread out of the earth, it is cankered by no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained by no blood."

THE OHIO HARVEST.

Dayton, July 7.

The wheat harvest in the Miami Valley has been progressing throughout the week, and the weather has been remarkably fevorable for the gathering of the crop. Its abundance has far exceeded expectations, and the grain is of superior quality. In oats, flax and barley a heavy crop is also anticipated.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

St. Louis, July 11.

Yesterday a young man named Belsing, of good family, whose sister had been leading a dissolute life in this city, invited her to ride with him into the country, where he shot her dead, and, returning to the hotel, blew his own brains out.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by G. J. D. Garrison, Esq., Mr. Newton J. Roberts to Miss Sarah G. Roberts, all of Buncombe.

Look at This.

The Local Preachers, belonging to the "Local Preachers' Association" of Reems Creek circuit, will please remember that the first anniversary of said society will be held at Big Ivy meeting house, commencing on the Friday night immediately preceding the 3d Sabbath in August, proximo. It is hoped all the members will be present, and that "the meeting may be a profitable one to us all.

J. A. REAGAN, *Sec'y.*

July 10th, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summer Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Cl'k.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Cl'k.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Cl'k.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Cl'k.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Cl'k.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Cl'k.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Lafayette, by Americus, Delphi, and Lockport to Logansport.

From Lafayette, by Rossville, Steam Mills, Middle Fork, Russiaville, Richardsville, New London, and Alto, to Kokomo.

From Lafayette, by Independence, Williamsport, Ramesville, and Oxford, to Iriquois, (Illinois.

From Lafayette, by Poolsville, Independence, Williamsport, and Rainsville, to Oxford.

From Lafayette, by Covington, Terre Haute, Point Commerce, Bloomfield, Newburg, and Petersburg, to Evansville.

From Lafayette, by Attica, Poland, Covington, Lodiville, Montezuma, and Numa, to Terre Haute.

From Lafayette, by Monticello, Winamac, North Bend, and Plymouth, to Niles, Michigan.

From Lafayette, by Dayton, Wyandotte, Winship's Mills, and Jefferson, to Frankfort.

From Lafayette, by Rennselaer, and Moroco, to Illinois.

From La Grange, by Angola, Metz, and Spring Lake to West Unity, (Ohio.)

From La Grange to Lima.

From La Grange to Goshen.

From La Grange, by Utah, Pashawn, Middlebury, and Forest Grove, to Goshen.

From La Grange, by Fly creek, Bushy Prairie, Flint, Angola, Sandy Ridge, and Metz, to Spring Lake.

From La Gro, by North Manchester, Liberty Mills, Collamer, South Whitley, Clear Spring, and Farmer's, to Warsaw.

From Lagro, by New Holland, Mount Etna, and Warren, to Camden.

From Laporte, by Kingsburg, and Union Mills, to Bigelo Mills.

From Laporte to Plymouth.

From Laporte, by Doar Village, West Ville, Valparaiso, Deep River, Croun Point, St. John, Endor, Illinois, Crete, and Rich. to Richville.

From Laporte, by Kankakee, West York, and Blissville, to Plymouth.

From Laurel, by Orange, Steel's Groves, and Falmouth, to Bentenville.

From Laurel, by Stip's Hill, to Clarksburg.

From Lawrenceburg, by Aurora, Rising Sun, Grant's creek, Patriot, Florence, Log Lick, Vivay, Moorefield, Home, and Buena Vista, to Madison.

From Lawrenceburg, by Aurora, Wilmington, Moore's Hill, Otter Village, Butterville, Vernon, Six Mile Valley Town, Brownstown, Lawrencefort, Washington, and Berryville, to Vincennes.

From Lawrenceburg, by Wilmington, Dellsborough, Hart's Mills, Cross Plains, Barber'sville, Canaan, and Millard, to Madison.

From Lawrenceburg, by Wilmington, Hartford, Coopersville, Aberdeen, Allensville, Jacksonville, and Mount Sterling, to Vevay.

From Lawrenceburg, by Guilford, Yorkville, New Alsace, Herman, and Way, to Aldenburg.

From Leavenworth, by Fredonia, Nebraska, Leopold, Derby, Rome, Camellton, Troy, Anderson River, and New Hope, to Rockport.

From Leavenworth, by Magnolia, Sterling, and Worth, to Jasper.

From Lexington, by New Frankfort, and Alpha, to Paris.

From Lebanon, by Elizaville, to Kirk's Cross Roads.

From Lebanon, by Jamestown, to Danville.

From Liberty, by Clifton, Abington, Centreville, and Bloomingport, to Winchester.

From Lima to Sturges, Michigan.

From Linden, by Locust Grove, New Richmond, Sugar Grove, and Shawnee Mound, to Shawnee Prairie.

From Logansport, by Amsterdam, Burnett's creek, Monticello, Manen, Cathcart, White Post, Pleasant Grove, Rensslaer, and Brook, to Iraquois, (Illinois.)

From Longsport, by Metea, Fulton, Rocheston, Sidney, Plymouth, Fairmount, Lakeville, South Bend, Notre Dame, and Bertrand, to Niles.

From Lock's Station, by Bowdishe's Mills, and Brighton, to Montgomery.

From Longsport, by Spring creek, Twelve Mile, Perysburgh, Gilead, Niconga, and Laketon, to North Manchester.

From Logansport, by Lewisburg, Peru, Wabash, Lagro, Huntington, Mahon, Roanoke, and Abaite, to Fort Wayne.

From Logansport, by Blue Grass, Kewana, and Aublanaublee, to Yellow River.

From Logansport, by Cornucopia, to Camden.

From Logansport, by Kerwana, and Barber's, to Laport.

From Logansport, by Royal Centre, and Two Mile Prairie, to Winamace.

From Logansport, by Amsterdam, Burnett's creek, and Monticello, to Reynolds.

From Logansport, by Perrysburg, Gilead, Laketon, Manchester, Millersburgh, Liberty, Mills, Springfield, Columbia, Papano, Cold Spring, Wolf Lake, and Port Mitchell, to Albion.

From Louisville, (Kentucky,) by Portland, New Albany, Indiana, Floyd, Knobs, Galena, Greenville, Palmyra, Fredericksburg, Hardinsburg, Chambersburg, Paoli, Pleasant Valley, Mount Pleasant, Washington, Zanville, and Berrysville, to Vincennes.

From Madison, by Stony Point, Bryansburg, New Marion, Versailles, Otter Village, Napoleon, and Smyrna, to Greensburg.

From Madison, by Bryansburg, New Marion, Versailles, and Otter Village, to Napoleon.

From Madison, by Kent, Lancaster, Neel's creek, and Graham, to Paris.

From Madison to Cincinnati.

From Madison, by South Hanover, Swanville, Lexington, and Oregon, to Charleston.

From Marion, by Oak Woods, Walnut creek, Jadden, Blackford, Pennville, Jay c. h., Hector, Fort Recovery, Saint Henry, Maria Stein, and Chickasaw, to New Bremen.

From Marion to Montpelier.

From Marion, by Mier, Ivy, Santa Fe, and Leonda, to Logansport.

From Marion, by Price, and Mount Etna, to Huntington.

From Marion, by America, to Lagro.

From Marion to San Jacinto.

From Marion, by Walnut creek, to Blackford.

From Martinsville, by White River, Gosport, Spencer Freedom, Paint Commerce, Worthington, Fairplay, Bloomfield, Newderry, Owl Prairie, and Bogard, to Washington.

From Martinsville to Mooresville.

From Martinsville, by Centreville, to Mooresville, in Morgan county.

From Mauckport, by Crisp's Cross Roads, Coryden, White Cottage, and Hancock, to Fredericksburg.

From Mauckport, by Laconia, Elizabeth, Caryden, New Salisbury, Bradford, Greenville, and Martinsburg, to Salem.

From Mattemora, by Stip's Hill, to Clarksburg.

From Mount Vernon, by Thoma's Mills, Marshall's Landing, on the West Bank of the Great Wabash, and New Haven, Illinois, to Raleigh.

From Michigan city, by Waterford, and Laporte, to Byron.

From Middletown, by Rich Woods, to Muncietown.

From Middletown, by Huffton, Yorktown, Harrison, and New Corner, to Wheeling.

From Middleburg to Vistula.

From Milton to Cambridge.

From Morristown, by Minilla and Cynthiana, to Middletown.

From Monrovia, by West Salem, Mill Grove, Cataract, and Poland, to Bowling Green.

From Montpelier to Bluffton.

From Montezuma to Highland.

From Montezuma, by Anapolis, Bethany, Russellville, and Parkersburgh, to Ladaga.

From Monticello, by Winnemac, Onondago, and North Liberty, to South Bend.

From Monticello to Oxford.

From Monticello to Lafayette.

From Moore's Hill, by Stringtown, to Versailles.

From Muncietown, by Sharon, Albany, Fairview, Half Way, Mount Pleasant, Jay court house, Bear creek, New Caryden, and Skeel's Cross Roads, to Wilshire.

From Muncietown, by Smithfield, Windsor, Macksville, Winchester, Bartania, and Darke, to Granville.

From Muncietown, by Jery's court house, and New Coryden, to Wilshire, Ohio.

From Muncietown, by Pleasant Wood, Alexandria, and New Lancaster, to Tipton.

From Muncie, by Granville, Blackford, Montpelier, Bluffton, Oriono, to Fort Wayne.

From Nashville, by Bean, Blossom, and Mount Morfah, Edinburg.

From New Albany, by Bennettsville, New Providence, Pekin, Harristown, Salem, Campbellsburg. Leipsic, Orleans, Woodland, Juliet, Bedford, Harrodsburg, Bloomington, Crawfordsville, Lafayette, Battle Ground, Brookston, Reynolds, and River, to Michigan city.

From New Albany, by Georgetown, New Salisbury, Darren, Milltown, Marengo, Mount Prospect, Wickliff, Ditney, Hill, and Celestine, to Jasper.

From New Albany, by Knob creek, and Thomas Strong's, to Elizabeth.

From New Albany, by Bridgeport, Elizabeth, and Laconia, to Mauckport.

From New Albany, by Lanesville, to Corydon.

From Richmond, by Dover, Webster, Williamsburg, Economy, Blountsville, and New Burlington, to Munaey.

From New Castle, by Cadiz, Mechanicsburg, Huntersville, and New Columbus, to Pendleton.

From New Castle, by Dan Webster, Ashland, Rogersville, and Luray, to Muncietown.

From New Castle, by Sulphur Springs, Middletown, to Chesterfield.

From Noblesville, by Cicerotown, and Shieldsville, to Tipton.

From Norristown, by Manilla, and Cintha, to Middletown.

From New Garden, by Whitewater, Bethel, Republican, Spartanburg, German, and Tampico, to Granville.

From Newton, by Shawnee, Prairie, Independence, and Pine Village, to Oxford.

From Ogden, by Spiceland, to Greensboro.

From Orleans to Paoli.

From Otterodage, by Zenas, and Brewersville, to Scipio.

From Owensville to Mount Carmel.

From Oxford, by Catalpa Grove, [and] Carpenter's creek, to Rensslaer.

From Paoli, by Prospect, to Natches.

From Paoli, by French Lick, Davis creek, Ludlow, Haysville, Jasper, Ireland, White Oak Grove, and Delectable Hill, to Petersburg.

From Paoli, by Vallene, Varengo, Pilot Knob, and Fredonia, to Leavenworth.

From Pendleton, by Clarksville, Noblesville, Westfield, Eagletown, and Northfield, to Lebanon.

From Peru, by Santa Fe, to Baxar.

From Petersburg, by Dougald, McCutchenville, and Oakdam, to Evansville.

From Petersburg, by Winslow, Lynnville, and Hartsboro, to Boonville.

From Perry, by Butler, Auburn, De Kalb, Taylor's Corners, Hamilton, Pleasant Lake, Angola, Fremont, Crooked creek, Kinderhook, and Ovid, to Coldwater.

From Peru, by Chili, Paw Paw, Nicanya, Lodi, Claypool, Warsaw, Manoquet, Leesburg, Milford, New Paris, and Waterford Mills, to Goshen.

From Petsburg, by Mount Jefferson, to Monticello.

From Pleasant View, by London, to Manwaring's.

From Plainfield, by Spring Valley, and Mooresville, to Monrovia.

From Plymouth to Knox.

From Point Commerce, by Wright, to Sullivan.

From Point Commerce, by Middleburg, to Bowling Green.

From Poland to Reelsville.

From Portland Mills, by Russellville, to Waveland.

From Portland Mills, by Parksville, to Bruin's Cross Roads.

From Prairieville, by Lawramie, and Concord, to Romney.

From Princeton, by Kirk's Mills, Union, Buena Vista, Petersburg, and Kinderhook, to Washington.

From Princeton, by Marsh creek, Owensville, Cynthiana, Poseyville, New Harmony, and Farmersville, to Mount Vernon.

From Putnamville, by Cataract, Spencer, White Hall, and Stanford, to Springville.

From Reynolds, by Monticello, to Plymouth.

From Richmond, by Washington, and Hagerstown, to New Castle.

From Richmond, by Chester, New Garden, and Lynn, to Winchester.

From Richmond, by Dover, Webster, Williamsburg, and Economy, to Blountsville.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering one or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed '*Proposals for Live Oak*," and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bid when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding may, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the stem, apron, fore deadwood, stemson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18 1-2 inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13 1-2 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one-fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13 1-2 inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17 1-4 inches, at the floor-head 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14 1-8 feet; and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st of October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a separate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,——, of the State of——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain	3,600	cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds estimated at	20,400	" " at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to	6,000	" " at	per foot—
Total amount	30,000		$—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at——, or to me at——, for signature and certificates.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of——, in the State of ——, and ——, of——, in the State of——, hereby guarantly that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the recept of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said——shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

July 5, 1855. 306—6w.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., which if not taken out of the office before the 1st of October, 1855, will be sent to the P. O. Department as dead letters:

Alexander, Thos. F.	King, P. S.
Allen, W. E.	Long, Rev. J. R.
Allen, Rev. M. T.	McDunn, Isaac. 2
Anderson, Mrs. E.	Madfrund, John.
Burnett, Mrs. Sarah.	McClure, C. W.
Buther, D.	McClure, E.
Barnard, Wm.	McCord, Miss M. E.
Buckner, Wm.	Miller, Miss T. T.
Bird, Jas. 2.	Martin, R.
Brooker, Larkin.	Mahoney, James W.
Bryson, W.	Mengers, John.
Bean, J. M.	Nunuley, Lucas.
Condict, J. E.	Owenby, Hampton.
Crawford, Josiah.	Palmer, John. 2
Cole, Zachariah. 2	Patton, G. A.
Cocke, Jos.	Roberts, Pierce.
Clark, Henry.	Roberts, John.
Clark, Jesse.	Reeves, John.
Cercey, W. R.	Ragan, James A.
Carter, D. G. & co.	Rhodes, John.
Cowner, Gilbert.	Robertson, Thos.
Curran, Robert.	Rutledge, Miss Mary.
Dula, Thos. M.	Rhodes, A. B.
Davidson, Miss R. R.	Smith T. L.
Davidson, John M. 2	Studman, Henry.
Darrien, Neil.	Scarborough, Wm.
Deaver, Miss D. A.	Shier, Dr. B. F.
Dickson, Mr. ——	Sluder, Fidileo.
Dillingham, Miss M. A.	Steadman, Mrs. S. A.
Dominack, Wm.	Scovil, H.
Davis, C. T. N.	Sumaway, Rev. Robt.
Ducket, Miss Alcey.	Shope, David.
Elder, W. W.	Shroat, John.
Franklin, M. W.	Thrash, John.
Gaither, Col. B. S.	Tow, Mrs. Eliza M.
Gentry, Thomas.	Tidwell, Miss Mary.
Gill, A. J.	Varnell, Rev. J. M.
Gudger, Jos.	Williams, Alfred.
Gudger, Elizabeth.	Webb, Hiram.
Harkins, Thos. J.	Wait, Walton.
Harris, Miss S. A.	West, George.
Huger, Mrs. D. E.	Wright, Miss L.
Hamilton, Miss Sarah.	Wright, Martin B.
Hughes, R. E.	Wright, Joseph.
Hughes, John. 2	Worth, S. G.
Jones, Linn.	Warreu, B.
Jones, Thomas. 2	Warwick, Mrs. E. A.
Jones, Josiah.	Young; Thos.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

July 5, 3t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

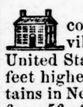
Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Black Mountain House.



THIS place of accommodation is in Buncombe county, N. C. 24 miles from Asheville, and on the highest mountain in the United States, East of the Mississippi—being 264 feet higher than the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The thermometer ranges from 56 at night and 72 to 76 in the hottest summer day.

Mrs. SARAH GORENFLO

Informs her friends and the public, that she has rented the improvements on this Mountain for the Summer of 1855, and that the House is now open for visitors and boarders; and as the sole benefit is for her only, she will expect the patronage of her friends, and strive to merit it. She will keep a small supply of the choicest Wines and Brandy for the use of her boarders only—to none else will it be sold.

The roads have been improved and made passable for carriages to go within two and a half miles of the House, where there are stables and sheds for carriages. The balance of the way is as good a bridle path as the mountain allows.

July 5, 1855. 306—3t.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.

june28tf THOS. HART.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 31, 1855.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.
vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855.

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.

July 5, 6t.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14. 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10,000 Red Fox	"
10,000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20,000 Mink	"
50,000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.